06: Correlation and Intro to Regression

Stat 120 | Fall 2025

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This dataset gives education-related data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The variables are:

- region: West, Northeast, Midwest, South
- pop: Population, in 1,000's
- verbal and math: average SAT verbal and math scores
- taken: percent of students taking the SAT
- noHS: percent of population with no high school diploma
- teachersPay: median teacher salary, in 1,000's
- **0.** Load code libraries and the data and make sure you can view it. What is each case?

```
library(tidyverse)
sat <- read.csv("http://math.carleton.edu/Stat120/RLabManual/sat.csv")</pre>
```

We're going to investigate the relationship between math SAT scores (math) and the percentage of high school students who took the SAT.

- **1.** Before looking at the data, do expect there to be a positive, negative, or no relationship? Why?
- 2. Make a scatterplot of math on the y-axis and taken on the x-axis with the line of best fit included (see notes from today for the line of code to include). What do you notice?
- **3.** Use the lm() command to find the equation for this line. Be careful about the X and Y variables! Interpret the slope and intercept in context.
- **4.** Find the correlation for this relationship.
- **5.** Color the scatterplot by **region**. What do you notice?

The code chunk below creates a new dataset called sat_northeast which filters to only the Northeast states (== is code for "equals").

```
sat_northeast = sat %>%
filter(region == "Northeast")
```

- **6.** Make a scatterplot of math on the y-axis and taken on the x-axis with the line of best fit included.
- 7. Use the lm() command to find the equation for this line. How does it compare to your line from (3)?
- **8.** Find the correlation for this relationship. How does it compare to the correlation for the whole dataset?

Note: this data is adapted from Ch 3.4 of the Lab Manual. You can find most of the code solutions there if your group gets stuck!